A. & W. SPRAGUE.

The Committee of Investigation Defer Their Report.

RELIEF STILL HOPED FOR.

William Sprague Announces the Protest of Notes in New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31, 1873. Another day of painful suspense has been expe rienced by our community. Bright hopes, like the rays of the moon on a swampy marsh, have apparently only led us deeper into the mire. A whole State-though ours is but a small one-with all its industrial interests, depends upon the resources of two banking houses, both of which have left their legitimate business to enter the fields of manufacture and general production. Ten thousand operatives and mechanics await the result of an investigation into the affairs of one firm with much anxlety, but nothing definite has yet been ascertained. Yesterday relief was promised for to-day; but now the relief is delayed till to-morrow. A. & W. Sprague are declared to be perfectly solvent, yet two of their monetary institutions have been suspended, and their own paper has, it is stated, been protested to-day in the city of New York. At first the reports concerning the difficulties of this great financial house of A. & W. Sprague were treated with suspicion, many declaring the rumors to have been started by political and financial rivals; but the unpleasant and alarming evidence of weakness of the institutions investigated by order of Governor Howard, as published, tend to prove that the firm was really embarrassed, and the unpalatable developments of to-day still further corroborate the first announcements. The local journals, after maintaining silence for

two days, are forced at last to comment on the THE REPEATED POSTPONEMENT

by the committees in reporting the official figures and actual state of affairs, the continued silence of the firm itself and the apparently colored reports in the local papers, all look decidedly ominous and suspicious, and have only had the effect of largely creasing the existing doubts in the minds of the people, distrust in financial circles generally and precipitating the threatened crisis. Knowing full rell, as the bankers and merchants here did, to what a very great extent the business interests of Rhode Island particularly depended upon the house of Sprague & Co., it was extremely unwise and injudicious to keep from aiding the house in this trying and threatening emergency, and to-day the failure in New York can only be attributed to this lack of confidence manifested by our merchants, to the tardiness of their movements and the questionable policy of allowing local animosities to govern them in their business relations. These are substantially the views of some of our leading and shrewdest business men, and I but reflect their opinion. The house of Brown & Ives alone could lift the Spragues out of their difficulty if they had the will to help a sorely stricken neighbor, and encourage by such a high-minded example the rest of the business community to lend its confidence and assistance. But there is, it is feared, too selfish and narrow-minded a policy among our capitalists and traders, and they appear to realize these lamentable truths now when it is too late. I was informed from the most trustworthy source that such was the near-sightedness of the bankers here regarding their home interests that one great reason for refusing to promptly lend the desired amount was because the money was asked to

MRET THE LIABILITIES IN NEW YORK to pay out standing debts, and not for circulation ome, unmindful as they thus show themselves of the fact that, by enabling the firm to meet its outstanding obligations they would thereby be protecting it at home, with its immense business interests, and at the same time protecting themselves. The policy pursued being such as I have described, it is not surprising that failure should ensue, and no threats or excuses will now answer for the failure to realize the great respon-

THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK. The first development of to-day was another blow to all confidence in the Sprague house its institutions, and furnishes fresh proof of the statement of your correspondent that there is every reason for alarm. What I aliude to is the report of the Commissioners at Governor Howard to examine into the affairs of the Cranston Savings Bank, one of the largest and heaviest of the Sprague banks, which I obtained port is as follows:from the Commissioners this afternoon. The re-

In New York city bonds, currency sixes...

Total.....\$2,366,935 It shows that of the \$2,366,935 represented as liabilities the notes and securities of the Messrs. Sprague, direct and indirect, amount to \$1,172,100. By this it is seen that the Sprague hold nearly sixty per cent. This report makes a very unfavorable exhibit, and gives rise to the belief that other institutions are similarly disastrously affected. Both the Franklin and Cranston savings banks, as might be expected with such a showing, are under suspension. To show how er, roneous, in view of the New York failures, were the expectations given out yesterday that the Committee on Investigation into the affairs of A. & W. Sprague would to-day be able to make a highly satisfactory report of the concern, is the further development made known at the adjourned meeting of the bankers merchants held noon to-day, that the committee were not able to report, and asked for a still further continuance of the timeuntil to-morrow noon-which the meeting granted, and then adjourned until that hour. Of this meet ing great anticipations were held by many; but the knowing ones had no hope that any satisfactory plan of relief would be afforded, or the house saved from the impending ruin. Thus the anxious public has been disappointed and misled impressions circulated by over-confident ents. The local papers dismiss the matter lightly; but, as the facts became known and were carefully studied by the people, loud expressions of dissatisfaction were made on nearly all sides.

EX-GOVERNOR SHYTH STILL CONFIDENT. At noon I had a brief interview with ex-Governor Smyth, who still persisted in giving assurance that all was encouraging, and stating that to-morrow the committee would report satisfactorily for the firm. But I then believed that his hopeful "to-morrow" would never give any such satisfaction, and later events have proved how well founded was my belief. Though the Investigating Committee failed to report, the organ of the Spragues, in an article this evening on the situation, still clings to the fond hope that the recommendations of the committee will insure the safety of the house and creditors.

It is understood that a pian in general features as been agreed upon which involves practically in extension by the creditors of the house. If the land meets with favor and is accepted by both the lanks and the house then another meeting, comosed of its creditors, must be called at as early time as is possible for their consideration of the lan. The action of the banks at their meeting

to-morrow will practically determine the question. While nothing has transpired at this writing to indicate what the particular recommendations of the committee may be, it is generally understood that they will conserve the safety and security of both the house and all its creditors. Its enterprises are many and various, as its capital has been made to develop nearly every industry of the State. The ability to continue so generous and honorable a course of industrial development having become in a measure crippled by the loss of credit, it is generally supposed that the plan to be proposed will embrace a return of the firm to the strictly legitimate business by which its fortune has been made. If this be so, it will take time to realize upon those outlying interests at a fair valuation or without serious sacrifice, and it is time that the house now needs more than increased assets.

THE POLITICAL VIEW. Apparently realizing that there is an unjust spirit manifested by many old political enemies toward the house, the same paper in another article thus speaks:-

In times of severe financial embarrassment like the present it is exceedingly unsavory to allow personal or social prejudice to come to the surface, and especially should they not be allowed to point a sentence or convey a taunt of humiliation, a sting of reproach or a boast of financial superiority. The paper admits that the industries of the State

and the country are receiving a heavy blow, and the outlook is not the most favorable which could be desired, and says, as all industries have interests in common, all persons and firms should be ready to administer to each other in a spirit of kindness, no matter what the personal, social, political or other relations may have been while prosperity reigned. The paper, evidently hitting at some hostile house, further vents itself

as follows:—

If it is unmanly and does violence to every instinct of true Rhode Islanders to crowd the uniortunate or strike at the crippied and helpless, it is alike contrary to all the better instincts of human nature to taunt or to demand the exaction of the utmost of a Shylock's bond when even vast resources and a superfluity of assets are unavailing in times of panic like the present. It is unwise, uncharitable and ungenerous. That deld will yield nothing but thorns to the reapers. There is a future as well as a present and a past, and public journals, like individuals, should act wisely in reference to it. Generosity is ennobling, pittiness of spirit is born of the day, and only survives to plague its possessor.

After my interview with ex-Governor Smyth I saw Governor Howard, but learned from him nothing new, other than the information that the Bank Commissioners had reported about the Cranston Bank. In marked contrast with some high feeling officials, he received me very kindly, and asssured me of his desire to afford all possible facility to ascertain all desired information. He had had, he said, some experience with the press himself and realizes the newspaper wants and reasonableness of all reportorial requests for news. Not feeling that there was any immediate danger of anything serious happening this afternoon or urgent need of his official scrutiny of any proceedings, the Governor departed for Boston on business soon after I

THE PROTESTED PAPER IN NEW YORK. About the same time I learned that Senator William Sprague, the junior of the Sprague house, who has been absent some little time, was expected from New York this afternoon, and, sure enough, he did come on the four o'clock train. He went directly to the office of the firm and busied himself with the affairs. His arrival naturally caused "considerable of a stir," and led to the expectation that some new features would be disclosed and some decided steps taken. This conviction was proved to have been taken upon good ground, for about four o'clock the startling news was given out that the paper of the Messrs. Sprague had gone to protest. I learned that the Merchants' National Bank held two notes, one upon the Spragues and the other upon the Riverside Mills, a large woollen manufacturing institution at Olneyville, connected with the Atlantic delaine mill at the same place, and these two notes reaching their maturity produced the abovementioned event-the protestation of the Sprague

THESE WERE THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS of the day, and naturally enough produced much ad-ditional excitement, the treasurer of the Riverside Mills, Mr. George W. Chapin, declining to make any statement of the liabilities of that concern or give any information of its condition. All facts thus far developed prove how utterly groundless were the hopes of preserving the credit of the house of A. & W. Sprague. When the report of that Investigating Committee is made known there will doubtless be some surprising facts and figures given. and the financial policy of this great house set forth.

Upon making a visit to Pawtucket this afternoon I learned that two of the prominent banks of that town were affected by the crisis-viz., the First National and Slater bank-sthe former especially Sprague paper at the tempting offer of twenty per cent. All appear here now to be anxiously awaiting the "report of the Investigating Com. mittee.

It is thought, in addition to the remarkably large amount of Sprague interest in the Cranston Savings Bank, that the nature of the mortgages generally is not wholly satisfactory. The officers of the institution are as follows :-

President—Amasa Sprague. Vice President—A. B. Dike, Directors—William Sprague, Albert Dailey, G. B. Holmes, Albert S. Gallup and Thomas A. Doyle. The capital of the First National Bank of Pawtucket is \$300,000; surplus, \$52,000. Appleton Park is President. The capital of the Slator Bank, also of Pawtucket, is \$200,000, of which Lewis Fairbrother is President. In the First National Bank-one of the Sprague banks-the city of Providence has a large money interest. The authorized capital of the bank is \$5,000,000, but the Spragues are immensely wound up in it.

Mills Belonging to Hoyt, Spragues & Co. at Oswego To Be Closed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1873. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.'s woollen mills at Oswego Falls will close to-morrow until further notice. Some 500 operatives will be thrown out of employ-

MONETARY STRINGENCY IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 31, 1873.

The financial crisis has come closely home to Baltimore during the past week. The monetary stringency, which had previously been restricted in its effect, has at last borne with a heavy weight upon legitimate business men and manufacturers, and to-night they are anticipating a very gloomy Saturday. The trouble is especially feit in the oyster trade, which should now be employing 10,000 dredgers, shuckers and packers, instead of which boats are lying idle at the wharves and the packing houses are not half employed. The paralysis thus produced extends all through the counties bordering on the Chesapeake, the chief industry of which is the catching of oysters. The manufacturing establishments of this city are either quiet or only running with half their ordinary force. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has discharged one-third of its force of 3,000 men, and the Knabe and Gaehle plano factories are as silent as a church yard. There is no business at all doing, except in the foreign trade, which continues brisk on account of standing engagements now being filled. The banks are so conservative that business can flud no relief from them, and there is a strong feeling growing that if they do not abandon their hoarding policy an effort will be made to force them out of it by applications in the Court of Bankruptcy.

SUSPENSION OF LABOR. its effect, has at last borne with a heavy weight upon

SUSPENSION OF LABOR.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 31, 1873. Four hundred workmen were discharged from the Navy Yard to-day. Commodore Guest, of the Examining Board, arrived at the yard this evening.

LEWISTOWN, Me. Oct. 31, 1873.

All the mills in this city, and shoe manufacturing establishments in Auburn, are running on full time.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1873.

Twenty workmen were discharged from the railroad shops at West Albany to-night.

SUDDEN DEATH IN BROOKLYN.

Last evening Officer Saladay and Roundsman Phelan, of the Second precinct, Brooklyn, found a man lying on the sidewalk opposite No. 17 Fulton sirect. He was supposed to be under the influence of liquor, He was taken to the station house, and two slight cets were found, one over each eye. They were to all appearance not dangerous, but it was feared that the man was dyling. A physician and an ambulance were sent for. The physician pronounced him to be dying. Before the ambulance arrived he was dead. About midnight he was identified by his wife and two daughters as Dennis Ryan, of No. 65 Main street, Brooklyn. The scene that followed was heartrending, and until Pheian, of the Second precinct, Brooklyn, found a scene that followed was heartrending, and they were removed the women filled the air their lamentations. The cause of death is bosed to be concussion of the brain.

BEECHER AND TILTON.

The Membership of Theodore Tilton Considered at Plymouth Church Prayer Meeting-Addresses by Tilton and Beecher-The Examining Committee's Report Adopted.

After the usual Friday evening prayer meeting of Plymouth church was closed last evening and the benediction pronounced by Mr. Beecher a regular meeting of the church was held for the adm of members. Mr. H. Raymond acted as chairman and a motion was made to exclude all persons present who were not members of the church. The lecture room was well filled, and it was noticeable that there were some present who were not members. This was opposed by Mr. McKay and others, and on being put to the vote was ost by a large majority. After the names of the proposed members were read by Mr. Halliday they were accepted, and a stated meeting of the church was held to receive a report from the Examining Committee, which consists of twenty-three mem-bers. Mr. Halliday read the report, which had ref-

preferred against Mr. Theodore Tilton by Mr. W. F. West. The following is the report:-

West. The following is the report:—

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24, 1873.

Bev. S. R. Halliday, Clerk of Plymouth church:—

Draw Brothers—at a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth church, held alst evening, the following preamble and resolution that evening, the following preamble and resolution and whereas a special committee by Mr. W. West against Theodore Titon and whereas a special committee having been appoint on the Ghargea, the said Titon, on the evening of the 6th of Chargea, the said Titon, on the evening of the 6th of Chargea, the made answer to the special committee in attendance on behalf of Plymouth church:—Never considered myself a member of it, and I do not now, nor does the pastor of this church consider me a member; and I to not now more dessent of the church, and am not no work more thereot. Whereas it thus appears that Theodore Titon, a member of the church, has abandoned his connection with the church by continued absence from its services and ordinances,

"Resolved, That this committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Titton be dropped from the roll of membership of the church, as provided by rule 7."

Clerk of the Examining Committee.

A protracted and complicated debate followed

A protracted and complicated debate followed this report upon points of order, and mainly as to whether Mr. Tilton should be expelled or

whether Mr. Tilton should be expelled or "dropped" by the correction of the roll. In the milost of this discussion Mr. Tilton arose and was invited to take the platform.

MR. TILTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. TILTON said:—If I have a right to speak here to-night I desire to say a few plain words. Twenty years ago I joined this church, and many of the most precious moments of my life centre around these wails. Four years ago I ceased my membership; nor have I been from that time till to-night under this roof. In retiring from Flymouth church I did not ask for the crasion of my name from the rolls, because the circumstances were such I could not publicly state them without wounding the feelings of others besides myself. During these years of absence a story has filled the land, covering it like a mist, that I have siandered the minister of this church.

Mr. Shekman here rose to a point of order, that the question of siander was not before the meeting. The point was overruled and Mr. Tilton proceeded.

He said:—Last summer Mr. Beecher published

The said :—Last summer Mr. Beecher published an explicit card, in a Brookin newspaper, obtaining this public card, in a Brookin newspaper, obtaining this public disclaim in the public press, that my claim of non-membership is made the minister of the claim of t to the bretaren that to take up this matter would only stop the proper business of the church; would carry them where they would end only just where they began, and was not called for certainly by the judgment of the church. I have held this opinion from the beginning, and still hold it.

After a further discussion on points of order the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 221 to 13.

The meeting then adjourned.

ART MATTERS.

Art matters are not so flourishing as they were this time last year. Few purchases are being made at Schaus', Snedecor's or Knoedler's, and still lewer commissions have been given. A great many artists have not yet returned to

own. Their principal resorts in this city are only slowly filling up. Within another week the Tenth street building, Association Hall, Dodworth Hall, the Dodworth Building, and the little studio nests scattered at random over the city will probably be well occupied once again. At Association Hall, the fourth and fifth stories

of which are monopolized by artists, it is sadly evident that the want of an elevator has kent the majority of the artists from returning. The elevator at this building runs only from November 1 until June 1. Consequently it goes into operation to-day, so that on Monday quite an influx of painters, who had rather mount their pictures han mount the stairs, may be expected.

At present Mr. Leavitt is the only auctioneer in the city who announces a sale of pictures. He has large and important one next week. Schenck is as good as dead so far as any signs of auction are visible about him, and Somerville clings on to Fagani's "Nine Muses" as affectionately as the pub-

he ought to, but don't.

A picture saie is brewing at the Hazeltine Art Gallery. Snedecor has brought only six or seven pictures over from the other side of the Atlantic. and Schaus is sending some of his back, hoping to

find a better market there.

Mr. J. B. Bristol has removed from 806 Broadway, where his quarters were rather gloomy, and has a very snug little studio on the top floor of Association Hall. He has been spending the summer among the White and the Green Mountains, with trips to Lake Champlain, Lake Dunmore and Treonderoga, bringing home with him a large portfolio of studies. He has just begun an oil painting representing Round Pond, and presenting some of the more striking characteristics of that iron region. Another oil painting, the subject of which is the old fort at Ticonderoga, awaits some finishing touches. The fort is in ruins, and a grassgrown pathway, which sheep are lond of visiting, extends between two of the crumbling waits. The ruins, however, are not sufficiently interesting as ruins to become the subject of a picture unaided by human accessories, and these, we understand, it is Mr. Bristol's purpose to add. "Lake Dunmore" is another promising picture, only just begun. way, where his quarters were rather gloomy, and

it is Mr. Bristol's purpose to announce" is another promising picture, only just begun.

Mr. A. T. Bricner, who was laid up with illness for a month, made excellent use of his convalescence and recovery. His portions brim with studies made among the quiet and beautiful scenery of Uister county. The most notable result of his sojourn there is "Gray Morning—The Old Harley Church," snowing an antique nouse of God, two centuries old, catching the light of very early morning breaking over the rich woods and neaceful waters of Uister. Narragansett Pier has furnished Mr. Bricher themes for two large, excellent marines, executed with that deep and pure feeling which was so conspicuous in some of his last season's pictures.

ing which was so conspicuous in some of me accesson's pictures.

Air. L. M. Wiles is at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., and the only evidence of his handiwork is a card stuck in the door giving the information.

Frost Johnson, who has for a long time been located on the top floor of Association Hall, is so successful an artist that one is inclined to regret that during the past year he has done nothing but tench others the principles of drawing, perspective, artistic anatomy, composition, color, modelling and so forth. This may ultimately increase the number of good painters in New York, but meanwhile it deprives us of the immediate truit of one of our most honorable and conscientious artists. How-

ever, Mr. Prost Johnson will probably find time, between intervals of instruction, to paint something himself this winter. It is always desirable to have new works from a pupil of M. Edouard Frère.

Mr. A. F. Tait is at work upon his beloved animals, but is presently going to the Adirondacks, where he has a farm and where he intends to study and paint during the long winter just setting in. One reason why Tait's treatment is generally so fresh and true is because he goes to his models instead of importing his models to him. Consequently he always gets them in their best state. He don't wait to paint a grape until it gets to be a raisin.

William and Jaines M. Hart we mentioned only a few days ago. Mr. William Hart is doing more valuable work than ever before, and has few equals in his autumn scenes. Mr. Jaines M. Hart has spent the summer studying cattle, and comes back to his studio with a more intimate knowledge than ever of "our poor relations."

Those who doubt the durability of water colors had better call on Mrs. E. Murray, who occapies the studio in Association Hall which recently belonged to Brevoort. This beautiful studio abounds with water colors, many of which, painted years ago, have apparently not lost an atom of their first freshness. Mrs. Murray's most valuable work, and that upon which her reputation chiefly rests, is her Spaulsh faces. Her budget is full for the next twelve months with European orders. During the summer she made several pretty and interesting but not important studies in the neighborhood of Portland, Me.

R. Swain Gilford is still at New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Tiffany was in his studio vesterday, for the first time for many weeks. He spent the summer among the Green Mountains and at Irvington, has brought back a few studies which contain good suggestive material, and is finishing an Egyptian scene for exhibition at the Century Club to-night.

THE PHELPS DEFALCATION.

Reports of Expert William E. Warren to Governor Dix-A Singular Custom Noted-The Free School Fund Overdrawn to the Amount of \$42,666 64.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1873. William E. Warren, the expert who, under the direction of Governor Dix, is making an examination into the affairs of the State Treasurer's office, has made two reports to the Governor, which cover parts of the examination. The first relates to the money securities for the performance of canal contracts and the second to the free school

STATE OF NEW YORK, TREASCREE'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1873.

Sir.—I respectfully submit herewith the result of my examination of the Treasurer's accounts relating to the canal fund. The moneys leionging to the said fund are, as you are aware, kept entirely separate from those belonging to the other funds of the State. According to the certificate of the Auditor appended hereto the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Treasury at the close of business on Thursday, October 16, 1873, was:

EXPLANATORY FIGURES.

To the credit of the canal fund. \$3,587,37 30

To the repair trust fund. \$5,587,37 30

To the repair trust fund. \$5,587,37 30

To the repair trust fund. \$5,255 92

To the contractors' deposit fund under control of the Commissioners of the Canal Commissioners of the Canal Commissioners for such deposits. 62,707 97

There has been produced evidence satisfac-

62,707 97 3,665,251 19

There has been produced evidence satisfactory to me, showing that there was a deposit in various banks to the credit of the Treasurer on a count of the canal fund on the date above specified, as per schedule, the sum of the sum of

The conclusion is amorus me pleasure to acknowledge
the promptness with which I have been turnished by
the honorable the Auditor of the Canai Department, and
the Treasurer, with the facilities and information required in preparing this report; also the kindness of the
several bank officials in writing up and iurnishing the
accounts of their respective banks.

Respectfully submitted. W. E. WARREN,
To His Excellency Governor Dix.

THE OTHER REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

THEASURER'S OFFICE,

STATE OF NEW YORK,
TREASCREES'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1973.

Sir.—I have the honor to submit to you herewith a report of my examination of the Treasurer's account of the Free School fund.

According to the certificate of the Hon. Abram B.
Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appended hereto, the said fund was overdrawn on Tuesday, October 61, 1873, the amount of ...

142,566 64

Deduct warrant No. 149, Sept. 12, 1873, then unpaid...

1833 58 1,833 58

Total.
The pussbook account of the National Commercial Bank of Albany shows a balance standing to the debit of the freasurer of the State of New York, on account of the Free School fund, October 16, 1873, of. \$41,368 59 Add amount of Treasurer's checks affort and unpaid, per list. 928 90 928 90 \$42,297 49

Total Deduct January 1, 1873, due from 1 757 49 1.464 53 \$40,832.96

I deem it proper to state that the passerse is shool fund to a National Commercial Bank with the Free School fund to Cotober I. 1872, appears to have been duly written and the checks paid and charged thereon returned to e Treasurer on the first day of each month, and also on eight inst; but no examination of said account and makers had been made in the Treasurer's office until w. This necessary work, which has so long been negated, has now occupied the Treasurer nearly a week to complish. It appears to me that such an examination decomparison of the passbook account of the deposit mass should hereafter always be made every month, they the Treasurer and by the Department of Public struction. Perhaps
onld be for the Treasurer to render to the Superintend-

would be for the Treasurer and by the Department of Public Instruction. Perhaps

would be for the Treasurer to render to the Superintendent periodically an account current, showing his receipts, disbursements and balances, to be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit banks, setting forth the balances then standing to the credit of said fund, which should always be the same as that shown by the pass-book account.

Public Audit of Market State of the St

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
At the request of William E. Warren, special accountant, &c., I do hereby certify that at the close of business, on Thursday, October 16, 1873, the Free School Fund, according to the banks of the Department, was overdrawn to the amount of \$42,606 64. ABRAM R. WEAVER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
ABBISON A. KEYES, Bookkeeper.

A ROUND HOUSE AND LOCOMOTIVES

BURNED. The round house of the St. Louis and Southeast

ern Railroad at East St. Louis, together with two locomotives, was burned to-day. The loss is about \$40,000, the insurance on which is not known.

AFRICA AND LIBERTY. The Reception of Lord Churchill by the Colored People-The Philanthropists of England-The Explorations in Africa-The New York Herald Opening the Way to Christianity and Civiliza-tion-Livingstone, Baker and Stanley. The colored citizens of New York held a public

reception at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of extending a welcome to Lord Alfred S. Churchill, the Rev. James Davis and other Christian philanthropists, and, through them, to tender to the philanthropists of Great Britain and the Continent the expression of their esteem and appreciation of their efforts in the cause of liberty and the spread of the Gospel. A few white citizens, especially interested in the African race, occupied a position on the platform. The hall was com-fortably filled with colored people of every shade. About eight o'clock Lord Churchill appeared on the stage, escorted by Mr. Peter Cooper, and was greeted with wild applause. Immediately followed a deputation of the more prominent colored citizens, whose appearance excited more enthusiasm. After a list of officers was read the chairman, the Rev. Henry Hyland Garnet, D. D., stated the object of the meeting. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Young. The hymn commencing

All hall the power of Jesus' name was then sung, after which followed a series of resolutions, showing the appreciation of the colored people of the efforts of those here and in Europe who have labored for their emancipation, thanking the various societies and individuals especially active therein, and closing with a

especially active therein, and closing with a
RESOLUTION OF GRATIFUDE
to Lord Churchill. The Rev. Mr. Brown moved the
resolutions and made an eloquent speech, thanking God that in looking over this vast audience
and thence to the distinguished gentleman they
come here to honor, he saw not a single slave.
The chains which once bound the limbs of so
many of you are broken and you are free. Nor
shall we stop here. We propose to turn our attention to Africa, where Livingstone, Baker and others
have labored so long, and which, thanks to the
caergy of

tion to Africa, where Livingstone, Baker and others have labored so long, and which, thanks to the energy of

A NEW YORK JOURNAL

and a New York reporter, has been opened to us. We will go lorth to preach the Gospel to every creature and will make the silence of Airican jungles give praise to God.

In seconding the resolutions, Theodore Brown, after thanking the audience for their reception, said that he recognized on the stage some of the "old guard" in the battle for the rights of the colored people. He spoke highly of Lord Churchill's efforts in Great Britain at the time Livingstone was there—Livingstone, who has since returned to the interior of Africa, and whom we know still lives, thanks to the enterprise and munificence of the New York HERALD and the energy of its representative, Stanley. He gave a sketch of the action of the working people of Great Britain during the war, and closed by advising the colored people to forget all past differences and to fraternize together to advance the interests of Christ's kingdom.

LOHD CHURCHILL

was then introduced to the audience and received with enthusiasm. He said:—"My good friends, I am happy to meet you on this most interesting occasion, and to receive the expressions contained in your resolutions addressed through me to the philanthropists of England. He referred to the visit of Mr. Bowen to Great Britain in 1859, at which time the speaker was a member of the House of Commons, when he could devote more of his attention to Airica than he has since been enabled to. He referred to the interest in the colored people of America then felt in his country, which was, to a great extent, to be attributed to the work of Mrs. Harriet Beecher

the colored people of America to the fielt in his country, which was, to a great extent, to be attributed to the work of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which opened the eyes of the people to the sufferings of the slaves. The African Christian Civilization Society was then formed, the object of which was to induce the colored people to emigrate to Africa, and so form a nucleus for the civilization and Christianizing of the natives. It did not succeed, as, for some reason, you would not go. (Laugnter.) He explained the war at present existing on the west const of Africa as growing out of a desire on the part of Great Britain to put down the slave trade, and though great suffering, expense and bloodshed were inkely to follow he thought the ultimate effect would be to open up the whole of that wealthy coast to the refining influences of Christianity. In reference to the east coast he said the efforts of Livingstone, Baker, and more recently of your own countryman, Stanley, the representative of that

or your own countryman, Stanley, the representative of that

GREAT METROPOLITAN JOURNAL,
which have been referred to, have shown it a
magnificent country, where man's only enemy is
man. He prophesied that the time is not far distant when that whole country should be opened,
and, in fulfilment of the prediction, "Ethiopia
stretch ner hand to God." In conclusion, he expressed his great pleasure at seeing the colored
people in this country and witnessing the progress they are making, and he advised them that
there was no position to which they could not
aspire, and that they should not rest content with
mediocrity, but press forward to the highest place.
Other speakers followed, and the meeting was
kept open until a late hour.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET MURDER.

Coroner Herrman Makes an Investigation-Verdict Against the Boy Mcinto the circumstances attending the death of William Scanlon, the youth of nineteen years, who, on the 27th uit., was fatally stabbed in the chest with a knife in the hands of John McMahon, during a slight quarrel between them in the soda water Twenty-seventh street. McMahon, who is a hardened looking boy of sixteen years, was present, with his counsel, Mr. Beach, and listened to the testimony against him with all the composure imaginable. Below will be found a report of the most

elicited before the Coroner, and the verdict of the

Emile Puneller, living at the corner of Twentyfourth street and Seventh avenue, deposed that on the day of the murder deceased and prisoner had hard words about fifty cents claimed by the prisoner, who was ordered away; they had a clinch or two in the shop No. 129 West Twenty-seventh street; saw McMahon holding a knife in his hand and James Slattery attempted to wrench the knife from him; heard the prisoner say, "Get away, Jim Slattery, or I will stick you too;" saw the prisoner and Scanion clinched, and heard Scanion exclairs, "Jesus, I'm killed; run for a priest;" saw Scan-

"Jesus, I'm killed; run for a priest;" saw Scanlon's shirt stained with blood, and ran for a doctor; saw McMahon throw down a bottle of ale on the sidewalk, and he also threw away a knife, which the witness picked up; then examined Scanlon and lound him to be dead; McMahon started away, but he was arrested by officer Kelly; McMahon had been ordered away by Scanlon, who was a steady, industrious man; McMahon had been employed there, but was discharged on the 20th of September; did not see the prisoner strike deceased with the knife.

JAMES SLATTERY,

of No. 129 West Twenty-seventh street, deposed that on the alternoon of the murder deceased asked McMahon if he would feed his horses, and he said, "No, I want that fifty cents;" McMahon was then advised by Scanlon to go and look for a job; then Scanlon either struck or shoved McMahon, and they had a clinch; McMahon had two bottles or ale in his hand, and in striking at deceased nit the witness; McMahon then ran up the steps, but in a few moments returned with a knife in his hand; he and witness had a clinch, but McMahon squirmed away and ran towards Scanlon, who clinched with him; in a few moments Scanlon cried out. "My God, I'm stabbed; run for a priest;" saw the blood gush from deceased's shoulder; saw a bruise on deceased's face at the station house; the knife the prisoner had in his hand was a long one; deceased was a quiet, Steady man.

ABEL L. REED,

ceased's face at the station house; the knife the prisoner had in his hand was a long one; deceased was a quiet, steady man.

ABEL L. REED,

of No. 124 West Twenty-seventh street, said that on Monday last he saw the prisoner very much excited, with a knife in his hand and using projane and indecent language; Slattery and McMahon scutled, and the latter made for Scanlon, who in a few moments exclaimed, "My God, I'm stabbed;" the blood gushed from the body as if an artery had been cut; McManon then ran out, pursued by the witness, when McMahon said to him, "Keep away or I will serve you the same way;" McMahon was followed and arrested by Officer Kelly; the knife shown looks like the one McMahon had in his hand.

John Guian, employed in the grocery store No. 131 West Twenty-seventh street, testified that the butcher's knife shown looked like the one taken from the store on Monday last; the knife was kept under a meat bench near the door.

O'FICER KELLY,

of the Twenty-ninth precinct, testified to the arresting of the prisoner aiter the murder and taking him to the station house; noticed that his lip was cut and bleeding and that one of his hands seemed to be a little swollen; the prisoner made no serious resistance.

Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., who

resistance.
Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., who made the post-mortem examination, testified that he found the subclavian and mammary arteries severed and that death resulted from hemorrhage. Coroner Herrman then delivered the case to the jury, who rendered the following

"That William Scanion came to his death by hemorrhage from a stab wound of the chest inlicted with a kmife in the hands of John McMahon, at No. 129 West Twenty-seventh street, on the 27th day of October. 1873." day of October, 1873."
By advice of his counsel the prisoner declined making any statement touching his guilt or innocence, and was committed to the Tombs for trial. THE DISTRESSED NAST.

The Voice of the People Rebuking Ingratitude-Aid for the Hero of the Blackboard-The Fund Steadily Increasing.

In the Cold Shade of Poverty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In response to your appeal for aid in behalf of Nast, the artist, I herewith enclose \$2. I should feel impelled to increase this sum if I did not renect that the artist has a countless constituency of admirers, each of whom by contributing ever so small a sum would make the aggregate amount to handsome fortune. I never read without a feeling of paintul emotion of those instances in post and present history of genuine merit left to shiver and starve in the cold shade to shiver and starve in the cold shaded of neglect and poverty, while pretend and humbug are patronized, applauded and en-riched. The case of Mr. Nast is in point. His talents have swelled the affluence of his publishers, while he remains poor; have lifted up to proud places and thrown a nimbus of greatness around men whose natural level was obscurity, yet the artist remains neglected. It may be said such is the way of the world. The instruments men use to elevate themselves to power and weather artist remains neglected. It may be said such is
the way of the world. The instruments men use to
elevate themselves to power and wealth are
thrown aside with contempt when the object is
attained. But in the mineteenth century,
with its eclectic intelligence, its broad
sympathies and catholic benevolence, as
case of this kind is a reproach to
an enlightened people. We pride ourselves on our
quick recognition and generous treatment of talent. We have allured to our shores some of the
brightest skill of Europe by this delusive reputation—delusive in the sense of being empty; for
while we are willing enough to praise with honeyed
words the performances of art we are too cold and
selfish to help and befriend the artist. Mr. Nase
has not improved his condition by emigrating to
"the land of the free and the home of the brave."
At home, in his own land of Switzerland, his genius
would have been better rewarded and more honorably distinguished. We have much to be
ashamed of indeed.

The Fally of Being Poor.

The Folly of Being Poor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I send herewith just ave cents for the aid of Nast to cure him of the folly of being poor. It is his own fault if he has got to chalk pictures on a blackboard for a living. Why did he not act like the politicians of the party he helped with his pencill and go in for "a rake" of the people's money? They pat him on the back, but they put no stamps in his pocket. They say, "You're a nice fellow, Nast," and all that sort of thing; but their appreciation stops just there, and Nast may starve for all they are concerned.

ANTI-POLITICIAN.

A Half Dollar Rebuke. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

Put me down for fifty cents to the Nast subscription. The amount is small, but the rebuke is all the greater, of the men who traded on this young man's brains, to secure money and position. INDIGNANT.

Help from a Brother Artist.

NEW YORK, OCL. 30, 1873.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
Enclosed please find one cent for the Nast Relief. Fund. I think an artist-and a foreign artistwho has devoted his talent-and such talent as Nast possesses—to the elevation of the present administration to power, and thus bringing upon our nation its present financial difficulties, and oringing so many poor families to want, ought be encouraged. A POOR FRESCO PAINTER. be encouraged.

An Organ and a Monkey for the Suffe ing Nast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-It would be next to impossible for me to express my keen sorrow and indignation on reading "Amicus" letter in your columns the other morning. What has this world of iniquity come to? Is it possible that a Hogartho Dorian genius is allowed by the people of America to suffer from want? Oh no! It cannot be. I for one will set the example and give a little out of my little store towards your fund for poor Nast! Here are five cents—five real cents. I give them from my heart as a testimonial of my enthusiastic admiration for the divine genius of the Hogartho Dorian contributor to the pages of that noble periodical, the Journal of civilization. Well, now let me suggest what ought to be done with this five cents, how it ought to be expended to the greatest advantage for the benefit of the suffering Nast. This, Mr. Editor, is a bad time for subscriptions. I fear that with this dreading "panic" you will not realize a sufficient sum to buy dear Mr. Nast a brown stone paiace just yet, Meantime, suppose, instead, that you purchase him an organ and a monkey with this money; surely when added to the biackboard and white chalk entertainment they will prove very attractive. An organ and a monkey for Nast then, and hurrah to him.

MONSIEUR, MADAM AND BABY. it possible that a Hogartho Dorian genius is al-

MONSIEUR, MADAM AND BABY.

Shack Nasty "Nast"-A Chance for Etchings. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

If it has really come to that pass with nature's Mahon-He Is Committed to the Tembs. | noble son, Shack Nasty "Nast," of the fertile brain At eleven o'clock yesterda morning Coroner | and numble chalk, that he is compelled to work for his board, I for one, as a resident and citizen of this Republic, cannot refrain from blu shing at the ingratitude which could be so base as to lorget the great Modoc cartoonist. Such being the case, I herewith tender him a ranche upon that odorous reservation of our beautiful harbor, Barren Island. Here, too, remote from the noise, dust, bustle and babble of ingrate Gotham, he can enlarge his artistic knowledge by deiving in a new field of art, the rendering of animal life. Agriculturists, it is true, have drawn largely from the sources of the prolific island in question, but that need not deter that graceful scion of art from drawing at this prolific fount. Of his capacity and peculiar adaptation for such a field those who have pondered over his former labors can have not the slightest doubt. Trusting that he will accept the tendered hospitality of Barren Island, I beg to remain.

AN ADMIRER OF ART.

Help from a Press Gang. OFFICE OF THE —, NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We, the undersigned, members of the fourth estate, feeling the deepest sympathy for our brother Bohemian, Nast, in his impecuniosity, and believing that even an amount as small as the widow's mite may be acceptable, as evidencing not only our warm interest in his misortunes, but as a means of providing him with at least one square meal, thereby sparing him for a day, at least, the necessity of calling at the back gate for the cold victuals which we understand Grant in his generosity orders to be saved from the scraps which would otherwise go to the "Yellow Dog, C. O. D." The immensity of our regard for the distinguished artist is in inverseratio to the amount of our contributions, and language fails when we attempt to express the intense admiration we feel for his chivalrous and truthind attack upon the South, bloated as it is with wealth, fushed with victory and reveiling in the spoils of government. We doubt not that this appreciation is almost equalled by that felt for Nast by the Catholics for his able, tasteful and admirable portraitures of the Holy Father and Holy Church. In conclusion, we beg to subscribe ourselves the process of the control of the subscribe ourselves. believing that even an amount as

beg to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully, THE PRESS GANG.

A Postage Stamp Towards the Fund. ASTOR HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I cheerfully respond to your suggestion, and herewith hand in my mite to swell the Nast fund. Let the good work go on! This brilliant artist ought to be relieved; for he is the man who "less us have peace" and U. S. G. Enclosed please find postage stamp. Were it not for recent financial difficulties, which, in spite of the efforts of our hero President, have brought me to the verge of suspension, it would be larger. GRATITUDE.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.

At a quarter past five P. M. as the ferryboat Delaware was crossing the river upon leaving Chambers street, and when half way out in the stream, opposite pier No. 42, she was run into by, the ferryboat Erie, of the same line. The collision

stream, opposite pler No. 42, she was that hit object the ferryboat Erie, of the same line. The collision miraculously did not prove disastrous, and no lives were lost. The Delaware began to sink a few minutes later, her side having been stove in, but by the efforts of the engineer, who attached the donkey pumps immediately, he succeeded in keeping her afloat.

She was crowded with passengers, who were transferred without difficulty to the Erie, and she was towed to the foot of Canal street by the tug-boat Ida Miller, where she ran on the bow of the ting Schayler, sinking her instantly.

This double collision made the river quite lively for the time. Misfortunes never come singly. The colliding boats were, however, brought safely to their respective docks, and, thanks to Captain Petry and his platoon of men, order was observed, while their inudable efforts to prevent a panic and to save goods were crowned with success, twelve horses being rescued, besides a considerable quantity of merchandise.

The collision took place undoubtedly through sheer carelessness. The men on auty had no log or mist to lay the blame on, and the proper authorties should see that the lives of the travelling public are not to be jeopardized by the recklessness or rashness of their lertyboat officials.